

STILL CONVINCED OF THEIR SERVICE TO UNION LABOR

McNamaras, Entering
Prison, Believe They
Are Misunderstood.

NOW OCCUPANTS OF FELONS' CELLS

They Are Lodged in Penitentiary
at San Quentin, Where James
B. Must Remain for Life and
John J. for Fifteen Years.
Welcome It as
Relief.

San Quentin, Cal., December 10.—The McNamara brothers to-day entered San Quentin Penitentiary, where James B. is condemned to spend the remainder of his life for his confessed crime of murder, and John J., secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, is sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for dynamiting.

It was James B. who blew up the Los Angeles Times building, October 1, 1910, with the loss of twenty-one lives, and John J. who abetted in wrecking part of the Llewellyn Iron Works, in Los Angeles, the following Christmas day.

The pleas entered by these men closed their two cases and opened up a nation-wide investigation, including probes by two Federal grand juries, into a series of dynamitings reaching from coast to coast and perpetrated generally where labor differences existed to a marked degree.

Believe They Helped Cause.
The men entered the prison, it is fairly authenticated, believing that they had achieved much for the cause of union labor and had been misunderstood in their efforts and the results they obtained.

Whipped from Los Angeles on a fast night train, the men were taken from light at sunrise to-day, put on a little river boat and landed at San Quentin Prison, on the shores of San Pablo Bay. The shackles which bound them together on the boat trip were slipped off, and they toiled up the prison hill beside Sheriff William A. Hammel, of Los Angeles county.

As the clock struck ten, John J. McNamara, preceded by Warden John Hoyle, stepped over the threshold of the prison door, with his brother directly behind him. In five minutes James B. McNamara had become convict 25314, and John J. McNamara was No. 25315. They were measured for jail clothing, photographed in two positions, given a carbolic tinctured bath, put into stripes, shaved and cropped and returned to their cells within an hour, and turned over to John Murray, lieutenant of the yard, who took them to cell 13, in a stone tier looking out over the prison's "upper yard," a great flower garden.

Cell 13 adjoined the tier of cells in which condemned murderers are kept. Further down the row, toward the other end, is the cell of Abraham Rueff, who is serving a fourteen-year sentence for bribery in connection with the San Francisco graft cases. Rueff is in cell 18.

Soon after the men entered the jail the prison band began to play and continued until 1 P. M. At 2 o'clock Sunday dinner was served. The McNamaras were furnished with a prison-made dinner consisting of three courses, and marked "San Quentin Grill." The prisoners who devised it had taken occasion to point out the attractions of the place.

A Prison Wag.
"Never since the opening in 1853 has the San Quentin grill enjoyed a better reputation or greater patronage than under the present management," wrote the wag in stripes. "There are at present more than 1,340 regular boarders taking their meals at the grill. The cuisine and service are unsurpassed. Some of the boarders return six, eight and even ten times after trying other establishments. The location and climate are the finest in the world. Situated at the foot of Mount Tamalpais, backed in the grand old Tule Lake, California, surrounded by the breezes of San Pablo Bay, the grill is an ideal resort the year round."

A list of house rules, likewise jesting, fills the next page. The dinner the McNamaras ate consisted of corn beef, brown gravy, steamed potatoes, boiled beans, stewed dried fruit, coffee cake, bread and coffee.

The brothers passed the remainder of the day in their cells. To-morrow they will begin work in the jute mill, the advice of Sheriff Hammel, who will examine them for tuberculosis, and if he shows symptoms of it he will be given their work.

Signed From Train.
Half a dozen passengers, craning their necks from car windows, discovered to-day that they had traveled all night with the McNamaras as train companions. Scores more had walked through the combination observation and compartment cars without a hint that the brothers were within reaching distance. At Carquinez Straits station the men, handcuffed together, were slipped from the rear platform of the observation car, with Sheriff Hammel on one side and Under Sheriff Robert T. Brain on the other.

Chief of Police Sebastian, of Los Angeles, and a cluster of deputy sheriffs followed. The men were hurried to the little steamer Caroline, 100 yards away. Captain W. M. Leslie, who makes the daily trip from the Straits to the prison, took them into the saloon. At his request the men wrote their names

COLDER WEATHER COMING

Warmth Will Give Way Before Week's
Promised Frosts.

Washington, December 10.—Colder weather throughout the country generally is forecast for this week by the Weather Bureau in its weekly bulletin issued to-night. Although no remarkable drops in temperature are expected during this time, there may be a sharp fall in the Northwestern States by Thursday or Friday.

The warm weather over the Eastern half of the country, says the bulletin, "will give way to seasonal temperature in this region by Tuesday or Wednesday."

"There are, however, no indications of unseasonably low temperature in any part of the country until next Thursday or Friday, when a change to considerably colder weather will overspread the Northwestern States. The pressure over the Northern hemisphere, as shown by the international weather chart, is such as to indicate that the next several days will be unsettled, with more than the normal rainfall in the region East of the Mississippi Valley, while in the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions and the Pacific States, except Washington and Oregon, where there will be rains, the weather will be generally fair during the coming week.

A disturbance that is now over the Mississippi Valley will move northward down the St. Lawrence Valley during Monday and Tuesday, and there are strong indications that another disturbance will appear in the Southeastern States about Wednesday or Thursday and move thence up the Atlantic coast."

WOOL REPORT DELAYED

Won't Be Sent to Congress Until Late
This Week.

Washington, December 10.—President Taft probably will not be able to send the wool report of the Tariff Board to Congress until the end of next week. In spite of the vigorous efforts to rush the work so that the President might have the report to-day, the task is still uncompleted. The board's summary of its investigation, which will be a comprehensive digest of the difference in the cost of the production of wool in this country and abroad, will probably be given the President on Wednesday. The compilation of the extensive statistics collected will not be ready, however, until near the close of the week.

In order to avoid deficiency in its appropriation, the board already has begun to raise its force. Practically the entire field force will be increased, and wool and about fifty clerks have been discharged. After the woolen and cotton reports have been made, it is estimated that the board will have a balance of \$60,000 or \$70,000 on January 1 for the entire fiscal year. Its total funds this year amounted to \$275,000.

The balance on hand will be applied to investigating the leather and metal schedules.

NOBEL PRIZES PRESENTED

Interesting Exercises in Academy of
Music at Stockholm.

Stockholm, Sweden, December 10.—In the hall of the Academy of Music to-day, King Gustav presented the Nobel prizes for the year 1911. The peace prize to the winner, Marie Sklodowska-Curie personally received the prize for chemistry; Professor Wilhelm Wien, of Wurzburg University, the prize for physics, and Professor Alvar Gullstrand, of Upsala University, the prize for medicine. The Belgian minister received the prize for literature in behalf of Maurice Maeterlinck, who is ill.

The Nobel prizes each amounted to nearly \$40,000.

Peace Prize Awarded.
Christiana, December 10.—The Nobel peace prize has been awarded jointly to Professor T. M. C. Asser, of the Netherlands, founder of the "Institut de Droit International" (Institute of International Law), and the Austrian lawyer, Alfred Fried, of Vienna, editor of the Journal "Friedenswart". Each will receive \$19,500.

LOSES LIFE WHILE BATHING

French Vice-Consul's Drowning Probably
Due to Heart Disease.

Colon, December 10.—Jacques de Peretti de la Rocca, French vice-consul here, was drowned last evening while bathing in the sea. He entered the water with several friends, who later discovered that he was missing. A search was made and his body was found lying in several feet of water. It is believed his death was due to heart disease. He was a brother of Count De Peretti de la Rocca, first secretary of the French embassy in Washington.

WILL EXPEL ITALIANS

Turkish Government Decides That They
Must Go.

Constantinople, December 10.—The Constantinople papers announce that the Turkish government has decided to expel most of the Italians from the Gallipoli Peninsula, the territory around the Dardanelles and Smyrna. It is understood that the expulsion will become operative first in all fortified places.

MUST GO IN FIVE DAYS

Smyrna, December 10.—The police authorities have issued orders for the departure of all Italians from this district within five days.

VOLCANO IN ERUPTION

Vesuvius Spouting and Several Villages
Are Threatened.

Naples, December 10.—Vesuvius again is in eruption. Large volumes of lava and mud are threatening the villages of Resina and Terra del Greco.

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Atlanta, Ga., December 10.—With more than 4,000 entries covering sixty-five different breeds, the first annual exhibit of the Southern International Poultry Association will be opened to the public at the auditorium to-morrow. The show will continue for the entire week. More than \$5,000 in cash prizes will be distributed.

WAR WOULD FIND ARMY UNPREPARED

Present System Keeps
Land Forces in Ineffective
Condition.

STIMSON SHOWS ITS WEAK POINTS

Secretary of War Says That With
Minor Usefulness, Cost Per
Man for United States
Troops Is Far Greater
Than in Other Countries.

Washington, D. C., December 10.—In his annual report to the president to-day, Secretary of War Stimson declared that the contingency of war with a first-class power would find the army of the United States practically unprepared. He attributed this largely to the fact that the army was "scattered over the country" in too many posts, and to a lack of reserves. The army, on the peace footing habitually maintained, with miniature companies and troops, he characterized as ineffective for any serious war service. As to the unpreparedness of the army in artillery and ammunition, Secretary Stimson says that "at the present rate of appropriation it is estimated that it would take more than fifty years to secure a reasonable supply of the necessary guns, carriages and ammunition that would be necessary in the event of war."

Expense Per Rifleman.
The report makes the somewhat startling statement that at a conservative estimate, the expense per effective rifleman in the United States Army is between two and five times as much as any first-class power on the continent. This comparison is made after excluding from consideration the higher pay and better subsistence than American soldiers receive. This fact is stated as an illustration, Secretary Stimson declares, of the extravagance of the existing system of wide distribution of the army.

Dealing with insular affairs, the Secretary of War urges that the right of American citizenship be granted to the natives of Porto Rico. A Porto Rican residing abroad now is literally a man without a country, and Mr. Stimson says that a continued refusal to grant citizenship to the islanders will "gravely wound the sensibilities of this loyal people." The demand for citizenship of the Porto Ricans is entirely disassociated, and it is asserted that neither in the United States nor in Porto Rico is there any contemplation of statehood as the ultimate form of government in the island.

Congress is urged to express its wishes regarding the disposal of the unoccupied friar lands in the Philippines, to increase the limit of indebtedness which may be incurred by the Philippine government for public works from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, to pass a Philippine naturalization law and to grant pensions to American soldiers who have served ten years in the islands.

Asks Business Banks.
Secretary Stimson recommends that the permanent organization to operate the Panama Canal be established on a strictly business basis, and not with the idea of uplifting or governing dependent people. The question of tolls, he believes, should be left to the determination of the President, based on his shipping experience. American shipping should be granted practically free use of the canal. The Interstate Commerce Commission should extend its jurisdiction over the new transcontinental route through the waterway and to regulate rates, thus preventing the abuse of the government's control. While the government should build and operate dry docks, repair shops and coaling stations along the canal, Secretary Stimson urges the opportunity be offered for the sale of coal and other supplies by private persons.

Secretary Stimson takes a stand with his predecessors—Root, Taft, Wright and Dickinson—in favor of a system of selection in making army promotions. Instead of complete reliance upon the rule of seniority, he notes a distinct improvement in the personnel of the army and many backward tendencies.

ARMY POSTS UNFIT

The army posts as at present located are declared to be wholly unfit and to lead to great extravagance. They were originally in many cases located with reference to possible Indian troubles, and few of them are in positions suited to meet the strategic needs of national action or defense. The average number of companies to each of the forty-nine posts is only nine.

"In short," says the secretary, "we have scattered our army over the country as if it were merely groups of local constabulary instead of a national organization. The result is an army which is extraordinarily expensive to maintain and one whose efficiency for the main purpose of its existence, has been nullified as far as geographical location can nullify it. It is true that the small units into which it has thus been subdivided have, as a whole, maintained efficiency to a remarkable extent. . . . But for the remote contingency by which a national army must be divided, namely, the contingency of a war with a first-class power, the army is practically unprepared."

Calling attention to the fact that upwards of \$4,000,000 has been spent on existing army posts, and that the profit which each post, unless it is neighboring communities causes strong local pressure against any change in location, the secretary declares that, nevertheless, steps have been taken, and others are in the course of prosecution to correct as far as possible these faults of organization.

Bringing covering south, he says, it is also in contemplation to remove the cavalry situated in the far North.

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REFUSAL DRAWS LACONIC REPLY

Stanley Sends Pointed
Letter to Oil King's
Almoner.

NONE ADDRESSED TO ROCKEFELLER

Subpoenas Will Not Be Issued
for Them Because of Pending
Suit by Government—Congressional
Activity This
Week Will Be Mostly
in Committees.

Washington, December 10.—The refusal by John D. Rockefeller and his almoner, Rev. F. D. Gates, to accept the "invitation" of the House "steel trust" investigating committee to appear before it, drew a pointed and laconic note from Chairman Stanley, of the committee, to-day. Mr. Stanley sent Dr. Gates the following letter: "Sir—My recent communication to you was intended not to provoke a discussion of the value of Merritt testimony, or of your personal integrity, but to give you an opportunity to defend it."

No letter was addressed to Mr. Rockefeller. The committee will resume its inquiry to-morrow and, with all differences in committee adjusted, expects to reach its work to a conclusion as speedily as possible. Messrs. Rockefeller and Gates were not subpoenaed because of the pendency of a government suit against the United States Steel Corporation.

Most of the congressional activity this week will be in committee, though the Sherwood pension bill is to be voted on by the House Tuesday, and the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, always accorded right of way to government emergencies, probably will be enacted into law before Congress takes its Christmas holiday recess.

Leaders in both houses appear to favor some form of service pension legislation. The Sherwood bill, the department of which has been largely directed toward the effect on the presidential election, would involve expenditures estimated at from \$40,000,000 upwards for Union veterans who served ninety days or more, the monthly pension to range from \$15 to \$30, according to length of service.

Passport Problem.
The Russian passport question, with the proposed abrogation of the Russian treaty of 1832, will be threshed out at a hearing before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-morrow. Chairman Sulzer already has predicted that Congress will act.

The Lorimer senatorial election investigating committee, of which Senator Dillingham is chairman, will continue its session to-morrow, and the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce still is engaged on hearings designed to bring out a variety of views as to needed changes in the antitrust laws. The House committee on "sugar trust" affairs has taken a recess over the holidays.

Congress is in a lethargic condition regarding the big issues on which it will battle. Tariff and trust plans still are unshaped in committee. The House Republicans are looking ahead to the tariff board's report, which is expected by the end of the week. The Democratic House, through the Ways and Means Committee, which frames the original tariff measures, has agreed to defer action until the report is received. The Senate is marking time on the House. The insurgent Republican majority is playing a waiting game. So far they have had no conferences to shape their policies. The emergence of tariff and trust legislation from the committees will give them their cue.

TO GIVE TABLOID OPINIONS

Justice White's Invention for Relief
of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, December 10.—Skeletons have been invented by Chief Justice White to relieve the Supreme Court of the United States of much labor. He has named them officially "memoranda" opinions.

The new set of opinions was designed to meet the heavy demands upon the court in a drawing-room on the Pennsylvania eighteen-hour train, which the increased number of cases taken under advisement since Chief Justice White came to be the head of the court. It will relieve the justices from making an exhaustive statement regarding to all the facts and law concerning each case, and yet will give to litigants more reasons for the court's decision than would be contained in the time honored "per curiam" opinions.

STORK OVERTAKES A FLYER

Baby Girl Born on Fast Train to Manager
of Chicago Opera.

Chicago, December 10.—The stork delivered a fine baby girl to Mrs. Bertha Ulrich in a drawing-room on the Pennsylvania eighteen-hour train, sixty miles outside of Chicago. Mrs. Ulrich, who is the wife of the manager of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, had left Baltimore, where she had been visiting relatives, yesterday about noon. She was accompanied by a maid and a trained nurse from the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

SHOT TO DEATH IN DUEL

Both Detective and Man He Attempts
to Arrest Killed.

Breeden, W. Va., December 10.—John VanHoose, a detective, and Gideon Marcum were shot to death in a duel here to-day. VanHoose was shot by Marcum when the former tried to arrest him for burglary, and as Marcum ran he was shot down by Deputy Sheriff Crumm, of Wayne county, who had accompanied the detective. VanHoose lives at Catlettsburg, Ky., and Marcum is of a prominent family in this county.

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ROOSEVELT FEARS PRIMARY SYSTEM

Its Adoption Might
Keep Him Out
of Race.

NO INDORSEMENT BY COMMITTEE

Colonel's Friends Hope That He
Will Be Named in Burst of
Enthusiasm—National Convention
of Republican
Party Will Be Held in
Chicago.

Washington, D. C., December 10.—With the arrival in Washington to-day of practically all the members of the Republican National Committee, reinforced by party leaders from nearly every State, it became possible to forecast what will be done by the committee at its meeting Tuesday. As a result of the many conferences held to-day, the program seems to have been agreed upon:

"Chicago will get the national convention apparently beyond all question tonight, and it probably will be held the last week in January. There will be no fight for the chairmanship of the committee at this time. Former Governor John F. Hill, of Maine, the vice-chairman, will be elected to serve until the presidential nominating is made. William Hayward, formerly of Nebraska, but now of New York, will continue as secretary. After the convention a chairman and other officials agreeable to the candidate will be elected by the new committee.

States Must Decide.
The question of selecting delegates at presidential primaries, or by the customary delegate conventions will be left entirely to the various States to determine for themselves. President Taft is said to have favored this disposition of the matter.

The committee will not act on the resolution for the reduction of Southern representation, declaring that the question for determination by the convention itself.

Colonel Harry S. New, of Indiana, probably will head the all-powerful subcommittee of five to make arrangements for the national convention.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock's resignation as chairman will be accepted formally. It was tendered, immediately after he entered the Cabinet, and is declared to have had "no strings whatever attached" to it. President Taft will then appoint a new chairman. At dinner to-morrow night the dinner probably will be the most important politically given at the White House during the present administration.

The committee will not bar Federal officeholders as delegates to the national convention, taking the ground that this question, like that of Southern representation, is one for the convention to decide. The representatives of the Southern States are expected to discourage officeholders from seeking election as delegates, and President Taft, it is said, will approve this program.

Adjusted Out of Court

The question of presidential primaries had promised to be the most interesting and far-reaching in its political effect of any to be brought before the committee. Its apparent amicable adjustment "out of court" was attended by unusual circumstances, the most significant of which was the fear of friends of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt that the primary system, if adopted at this time, might cut off the possibility of nominating the former President for a second elective term.

At the presidential primaries there would be called upon to elect delegates to support certain announced candidates. This would mean, as the situation now appears, a choice between President Taft and Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin.

No attempt is being made here to disguise the fact that there is a well defined movement in favor of the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. The men behind this movement feel that their hope of success lies in working up the proper amount of sentiment between now and the time of the convention. They do not believe the situation, as they would like it, will have time to crystallize prior to the holding of primary elections by certain of the Western States. Thus, States where they would look for the strongest Roosevelt sentiment, might be compelled to reconsider their preference for some other candidate. Neither do they believe that Colonel Roosevelt could be induced to announce himself as a candidate, and thus permit votes to be cast for him. His nomination, they say, must come through an outburst of enthusiasm at the convention itself.

Would Be Impolite

Behind the Roosevelt phase of the situation, however, there seems to be a very general sentiment among the members of the national committee that they have no right or at least that it should be decidedly impolite, as a central body, to dictate to the States what they should or should not do. Each State, it was argued, should be free to determine the manner of choosing delegates.

Consequently, it appears certain now that the only resolution on the subject that will be adopted by the committee will be one to the effect that delegates to the national convention shall be chosen pursuant to the laws of the various States, and under the authority of the Republican State Central Committees. Six States thus far have adopted presidential preference primaries—North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Oregon, New Jersey and South Dakota.

While Chicago seems to have been determined upon definitely as the convention city, the champions of St. Louis, Denver, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have probably by no means given up.

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HIS AUDITORS LAUGH

Governor of Nevada Tackles His Bill
With Talk of Y. M. C. A. in Reno.

With talk of Y. M. C. A. in Reno. The Governor of Nevada, in his special train, bearing also exhibits from their territory, arrived here this morning and spent a busy day in the metropolis. He was the guests of William R. Hays at luncheon at the Hotel Nevada, and of the Young Men's Christian Association branches, where they made speeches.

Governor Odde, of Nevada, told of having laid the cornerstone for a Young Men's Christian Association in Reno, and many of the auditors laughed. "I know what you mean," he said, "and I am going to tell you about it. Reno is a city of only 15,000 people, but it raised \$100,000 for that Young Men's Christian Association building in just ten days. Gambling was stopped out there two years ago, and the day of the wide-open State has passed away."

The press of the entire country has had much fun about the conditions of divorce in Nevada, and there is much truth in what they say of conditions there. Nevada is ready to make a strong effort to bring about uniform divorce laws throughout all the States, and a better divorce law is being away with the evil. At the next conference of Governors I hope to see things started for uniform divorce laws in all the States, and I expect to be very active in that regard."

Governor Cary of Wyoming; Edward, of Minnesota; Hawley, of Idaho, and Lieutenant-Governor S. R. Fitzgerald, of Colorado, also spoke at Young Men's Christian Association meetings. All of the Governors urged that their territory offered fine opportunities for relief from the congestion of the cities.

The party was entertained at dinner to-night by John Hays Hammond. The official entertainment of the visitors will begin to-morrow.

MRS. VERMILYA STRICKEN

Woman Suspected of Poisoning Ten
Persons Is Helpless With Paralysis.

Chicago, December 10.—Mrs. Louise Vermilya, charged with having poisoned a policeman, Arthur Bissonette, and suspected of having poisoned nine others, was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and Dr. Thomas Hogan, physician at the county jail, where she is imprisoned, says her condition is critical.

The paralysis affects all her limbs, and she is unable to speak. Her condition was discovered by a matron who attempted to talk to her. Mrs. Vermilya could reply only with a motion of her hands.

Mrs. Vermilya was arrested on a charge of murder when an examination of the clasp of the policeman revealed sufficient arsenic to cause death. The charges were dismissed, but she was ordered held to the grand jury by the coroner's inquest.

The deaths of nine other persons within a few years, all of whom had been related, or associated, with Mrs. Vermilya, caused the coroner Hoffman to exhum the bodies of two of the victims. Traces of arsenic were found in both.

RING DOVES DEFY TRADITION

By Raising a Family in a Hempstead
Barn in Midwinter.

Hempstead, L. I., December 10.—The bravest case of domestic happiness and home building recorded here in years is found in the barn of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Butler Duncan, where a pair of ring doves have started nesting. Undaunted by the prospect of winter closed at hand and a possible slump in the grain market, this feathered couple have begun to raise a family. The eggs were laid on December 7, which is said to be remarkable for this climate. The rearing of the children will be watched with keen interest by occupants of The Lodge, the Duncan home. The birds nest only once a year.

Ring doves are said to be wonderful exemplars of conjugal faithfulness in the life of a married union. They entertain neither divorce nor separation. The male can do no wrong. Therefore there are no disputes, and woman suffrage is unknown.

JOHN F. DRYDEN'S WILL READ

Family and Relatives Get Entire Estate, Which Is Estimated at \$15,000,000.

New York, December 10.—The will of John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company and former United States Senator from New Jersey, will be probated in the Surrogate's office in Newark to-morrow morning. The will was proved in the Dryden home at Newark, yesterday afternoon.

It divides his estate into five parts. Three-fifths is left in trust to the widow, Mrs. Cynthia F. Dryden; one-fifth to Mr. Dryden's son, Forrest P. Dryden, absolutely, and one-fifth in trust for the daughter, Mrs. A. A. Kuser. To her is also left \$100,000 in cash, which she is to get at once. To a nephew and niece, Edward H. and Harriett M. Stark, is left \$10,000 each. These are the only bequests outside of the immediate family.

There is not a public or charitable bequest of any kind. The will was executed four years ago. The estate is conservatively estimated at \$15,000,000.

SIR GEORGE LEWIS DEAD

Was Guardian of Secrets of Half
of England's Nobility.

London, December 10.—The funeral of Sir George Lewis, the famous solicitor and guardian of the secrets of half of England's nobility, occurred this afternoon at Villiers Cemetery. Among the many present was Lord Swaythling, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Sir A. Finlay, J. M. Barrie, and Sir Felix Simon.

MAN WHIRLED TO DEATH

Clothing of Quarry Owner Caught in
Cogs of Crusher.

NO LIVING THING REMAINS ALIVE IN MINERS' TOMB

Certain That All Were
Killed by Terrific
Explosion.

MANGLED BODIES ARE BROUGHT OUT

Of More Than Hundred Victims
of Mine Horror, Remains of
But Eight Have Been Re-
covered—Thousands of
Morbidly Curious Flock
to Stricken Village.

Briceville, Tenn., December 10.—Somewhere in the depths of the Cross Mountain coal mine probably one hundred men lie dead to-night, while their sorrow-stricken families keep vigil at the mouth of their mine, hoping against hope that their loved ones may be alive when rescuers reach them.

Eight torn and mangled bodies had been brought forth at nightfall, when search was abandoned for the day, while ten more had been found. Outside of the immediate families of the entombed men no one in this little mountain village believes that anything is left in the mine yesterday morning survived the terrific explosion of coal dust that wrecked the workings.

For more than thirty-six hours every surviving miner in this region had toiled with no thought of food, sleep or rest, to remove the debris and force fresh air to the innermost recesses of the mine. They practically have penetrated to the main entry head nearly three miles in. To-morrow they expect to be ready to work the cross entries in which the other bodies undoubtedly have been cast by the force of the blast.

Rescuers Overcome.
Black damp developed late to-day and retarded progress, but the silent forces pushed dauntlessly on, some of them till they were carried out overcome by the noxious gases.

Thousands of morbidly curious flocked into the village to-day, and crowded about the main entry of the mine. They saw nothing, because there was nothing to see but the pitiable grief of the stricken families.

All of the bodies recovered have been identified. Among them was that of Will Farmer, assistant foreman of the mine. The top of his head had been blown off. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Many days of desperate toil the mine is cleared of its debris, which is seriously impeding the progress of the seekers of the dead. Seven of those removed were identified to-day as follows:

Leon Polston.
Eugene Ault.
Taylor Ault.
Roland Early.
W. A. Farmer, bank boss in the mine.
Harmon Sharp.
James Foust.

The eighth was thought to be Alonzo Wood, a youth of eighteen years, but his identity was not positive. There is hardly a family in the entire Coal Creek vicinity that has not felt the icy touch of death. The problem of caring for the widows and orphans will be a grave one, requiring immediate attention. Certainly Briceville will be unable to care for her living, with most of her wage-earners numbered among the dead.

New Cemetery Created.

Demands upon the little Briceville graveyard, caused by the terrible holocaust, have necessitated the creation of a new cemetery. Land was staked out to-day and preparations made for the interment of the bodies as they are brought out, identified and prepared for burial.